

Detailed Descriptions Of The Preferred Embodiments

a' Referring now to the drawings in detail, reference will first be made to Fig. 1, wherein a blanket of fibrous building insulation is generally designated by the numeral 10, as comprising a fibrous insulation layer 11, of preferably fiberglass construction, having a conventional binder therein holding the glass fibers together, and wherein a facing material 12 is provided, which facing material 12 is much thinner than the substantially greater thickness of the insulation layer 11 as shown in Fig. 1. The facing material 12 will generally be in sheet or web form, and may be of paper, such as Kraft paper, or a paper having aluminum or other foil on a surface thereof. The facing material 12 and the fibrous layer 11 are adhered together by a suitable adhesive layer 13, also much thinner than the substantially greater thickness of the insulation layer 11 as shown in Fig. 1. The adhesive layer 13 will preferably be a bitumen, generally asphalt, and it secures the layers 11 and 12 together after it sets.

The facing material 12 is provided with fastener edges 13 and 14, each of which comprise portions 15 and 16, folded along fold lines 17. The fastener edges 13 and 14 do not generally have fibrous insulation applied thereto, so that they can be used to staple, nail, or otherwise secure the blanket 10 between studs, as can be seen in Fig. 3, which will be described hereinafter.

Visible on the outer surface 18 as shown in Fig. 1. of the facing material 12, is a grid of visible adhesives spots 20, arranged in horizontal and vertical lines. It will be seen that in the embodiment of Fig. 1, there are four vertical rows of spots 20, each 3 inches apart, with the outer rows also spaced 3 inches each from fold lines 19 adjacent side surfaces of insulation 28, 29. A typical spacing between horizontal lines of spots 20 would be 1 ½ inches, as shown in Fig. 1, such that a rectangular grid as shown in Fig. 1 is readily